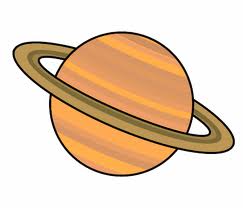
**Earths Place in Space**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Throughout history our scientific understandings of Earth as a part of the solar system have changed dramatically. Scientific beliefs have been influenced by the many scientists that developed theories about the shape of the Earth, and about how the sun, moon and Earth rotate.

Using your knowledge of how scientists use evidence to develop theories, you will create a narrative that explains the beliefs of scientist(s) of the past. Your story needs to include a dialogue between two characters and reflect the beliefs of your chosen scientist(s).

Use the checklist below to help you complete this task.

□ 1. Research

□ 2. Plan your narrative

□ 3. Write your narrative

□ 4. Proofread and Write your Final Draft

Once this is completed, you can go on to create a comic and dialogue to match your narrative. See your teacher for the comic task sheet.

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**Earths Place in Space - Narrative Writing Task Sheet**

**1. Research**

Once you have decided on the historical scientist you will need to research the beliefs of that person. Record important information to help you create your dialogue. Use the ideas below to help guide your research.

● Important dates   
● Country of origin   
● What gave them the idea for their new theory   
● How they justified their beliefs   
● What evidence they used to prove their theories  
● How the chosen scientist(s) influenced future understandings about the Earth

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**2. Plan your story**When your research is complete, use your narrative planning template to plan your story. Remember that the characters will include the scientist(s) you researched. Make sure that you don’t use too many characters, as that may confuse the readers.

\*\*Keep in mind that the reader may not know anything about the topic you are writing about, so make sure you make your scientists’ theories obvious in your story.

**3. Write your story**

Refer to your planning to write your story. Be sure you include all the parts of a story, including an orientation, complication, resolution and the lesson taught.

**4. Proofread and Write your Final Draft**

Once you have completed your writing review your work. Check your spelling, make sure that your story flows and makes sense, then correct any mistakes. You may know write the final draft of your story to hand in.

**Useful Hints**

Look at the links below for websites to help you research.

<http://school.eb.com.au/levels/primary>

<http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/scientists.html>

<http://mrnussbaum.com/space-2>

<http://encyclopedia.kids.net.au/page/as/Astronomy_and_astrophysics>

**Possible People to Research**

Galileo Galilei

Christopher Columbus

Aristotle

Anaximander

Nicolaus Copernicus

Claudius Ptolemy

Joseph Ferdinand Keppler

Isaac Newton

**Earths Place in Space – Comic Task Sheet**

If you complete your research and story, you may draw a comic on a storyboard to accompany your story. If you used direct speech in your narrative, you can use this in your comic. If you explained what the scientists thought in your story, but didn’t use direct speech, you can now use speech bubbles in your comic to show the scientists explaining their theories. To do so, you can follow these steps...

* **Get Inspiration**

Look at examples in the class, library and on the internet at the different styles used by comic artists. Think about the style of comic you will use to complete your assessment.

\*Remember to be mindful of the time, the more detailed your drawings the more time it will take to draw and colour.

* **Design Your Characters**

Decide what your characters will look like and design them to look different from one-another. You can use different features, such as different coloured shirts or hair, to help the reader understand which character is which.

* **Plan your format**Think about how the text and pictures will be arranged in each section of your storyboard.
* **Pencil in your text**Lightly pencil in any text boxes and speech bubbles. Using pencil allows you to make changes later when you review your work.   
  It is always best to write your text first then draw you speech bubble around your text to ensure you have enough room.

\*Any text in comics is generally written in CAPITALS!

* **Pencil in your drawings**Just as you lightly penciled in the text, draw you characters and backgrounds.  
  Use light lines as you will ‘ink’ your comic later. Refer back to your initial character designs and regularly review your work to make sure you are drawing your characters correctly
* **Inking your comic**

Inking is a term used by comic artists to explain making the lines darker on both the text and drawings.

We use the term ‘inking’ as artists usually use an ink pen, maker or felt-pen to trace over the pencil lines. However you can choose to use just coloured pencils or even just a lead pencil.Once you have inked your comic, let it dry and then erase the pencil lines.

* **Colouring**

Leave the coloring of your comic until you have completed all the writing, drawing and inking.

Depending on how detailed your comic is, you may not have time to colour your comic. Therefore it is best to make sure you complete your story writing first, as this is what your teacher will be grading you on.

The key to every comic is clarity. If the reader can understand what is happening, by the text and the drawings, it is a successful comic!

**Comic Ideas**

Look at the links below for some comic ideas. Also, remember to look at graphic novels in your class and in the library.

<http://limbero.org/jl8/1>

<http://www.sheldoncomics.com/>

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCno-YPZ8BiLrN0Wbl8qICFA>